

WILSON'S HIGH MARK IS REACHED AT 501 1/2

(Continued From First Page.)

Kansas, twenty in all, went over into the Wilson column.

The result of the twenty-ninth ballot showed changes in the votes of only three States. It was:

Clark, 408 1-2;
Wilson, 436;
Underwood, 112;
Harrison, 29;
Kern, 4.

This gave Clark a loss of 1-2 a vote; Wilson a loss of 1-2; Bryan lost his single vote; and Kern gained 2.

Thirtieth Ballot.

The thirtieth ballot proceeded monotonously until Ohio was reached. Then ten of Harrison's 29 went to Underwood. Wilson's 19 remained intact.

Vermont gave to Posa on this ballot and that States eight votes went to Wilson. The result of the thirtieth ballot put Wilson in the lead.

The vote of Iowa, which had been passed, gave Wilson 14, Clark 12, Underwood 10, and Posa 2.

When the total vote of the delegation was announced, the Wilson adherents with their candidate for the first time in the lead began a demonstration.

Thirtieth Ballot.

The thirtieth ballot gave Wilson trifling gains early in the roll.

West Virginia demanded a poll which showed Clark 11 1-2; Wilson 1 1-2; Underwood 1 1-2; and Posa 1 1-2.

Under the 15 rule the entire vote of the State, 15, was cast for Clark.

Thirtieth Ballot.

Wyoming announced that its delegates, having determined that Clark's nomination was no longer a possibility, shifted to Wilson, a gain of 6 for Wilson and a loss of 6 for Clark.

New Jersey Governor, Wilson held and improved his lead on the thirty-first ballot. The result was:

Clark, 436 1-2;
Wilson, 475 1-2;
Underwood, 119 1-2;
Harrison, 17;
Kern, 2;
Absent, 1-2.

This gave Clark a gain of 15 1-2; Wilson a gain of 38 1-2; Underwood lost 6; and Harrison lost 2.

At the end of the thirty-first ballot the Michigan delegates supporting Clark, sent to Senator Reed of Missouri for instructions.

"Sit still in the seat," counseled the Senator. "They (Wilson forces) can't get two-thirds to save their lives."

Thirty-Second Ballot.

There was little change on the thirty-second ballot. The result was as follows:

Clark, 447 1-2;
Wilson, 477 1-2;
Underwood, 103 1-2;
Harrison, 29;
Kern, 2;
Absent, 1-2.

This gave Clark a gain of one, while Wilson's vote was unchanged. Harrison gained fifteen.

The thirty-third ballot found the leaders practically at a standstill. Wilson merely holding his total of the thirty-second, while Clark gained one from Underwood in Virginia.

At the end of the ballot the Clark people revived their drooping spirits by displaying a big banner on which the following tribute to Clark from W. J. Bryan in 1911 was printed in red:

"I have known Champ Clark eighteen years. He is absolutely incorruptible and his life is above reproach. Never in all these years have I known him to be upon the one side of a question, and that was the side that represented the people."

There was a cheer as the Missourians displayed the banner above their delegates. It continued for several minutes.

"Take it over to Nebraska and show it to Bryan," shouted some one. No sooner was this said than the Missourians acted on the suggestion. They came trouble. Bryan arose and faced his tormenters for a moment. Several policemen hurried to his side, and with them as an escort the Nebraska fairly fought his way to the stage, where he demanded of the chairman the right to answer Missouri. If that delegation was responsible, the chair asked to be permitted to announce the result of the thirty-third ballot first. Mr. Bryan was impatient. He descended from the stage, and amid howls and cheers faced the Missouri delegates.

"Is the Missouri delegation responsible for sending that banner over to the Nebraska delegation?" Bryan asked.

In the uproar that followed Bryan stood smiling in the midst of a howling mob.

"Anything sadder than Bryan," shouted

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week, and to-night a match of offense touched to the excitement, would have set the entire convention ablaze.

It was on this situation that many of the leaders based a hope of a final vote and nomination before the night was over. They argued that the weary delegates, tried by a week of work, would break from the hard and fast lines they have been holding and throw enough votes to one of the candidates to end the agony of suspense. Others contended that the situation made impossible an agreement on any one of the candidates now before the convention. They pointed to today's physical clash between the Clark and Wilson forces as an evidence that the going between the two was no better than the would allow enough votes to go to the other nominee.

The Wilson forces, however, encouraged by their steady gains through the day, were optimistic. They asserted that in time they would secure a majority of the convention, and that they would then be ready to do almost anything to end the struggle, would Rock to the Wilson standard.

Another attempt to reach some sort of an agreement among the leaders failed to-night.

The so-called "conservatives" were in conference. Chairman Norman E. Mack, Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, Colonel George Harvey, Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, and Roger C. Sullivan, of Illinois, dined together. After the talk Chairman Mack declared that every one seemed to be "sitting right."

"I do not believe either Wilson or Clark can be nominated now," declared Mr. Mack just before the convention was called to order.

The galleries were crowded as the time grew near for the calling of the roll for the thirty-fifth ballot. They had been thrown open to the general public and the public took advantage of the occasion.

The calling of the session was delayed by the failure of the leaders to arrive. Chairman James did not reach the stand until 8:30. A moment later he dropped his gavel and prayer was offered by the Rev. Clayton H. Rank.

Chairman James then ordered the roll called for the thirty-fifth ballot. The rumored break in Illinois did not occur. Its fifty-eight stayed solid with Clark.

The break in the Michigan delegation came according to schedule. The Wilson delegates cheered as the vote was announced: "Wilson, 27; Clark, 3."

This gave Wilson fifteen additional votes, taking them from the Clark column.

The steady gain which Wilson had been making all day continued on the thirty-fifth ballot. The New Jersey Governor securing fifteen votes net. Clark lost 14. Underwood's vote remained at 10 1-2. Kern lost 1.

The result was:

Clark, 433 1-2;
Wilson, 491 1-2;
Underwood, 101 1-2;
Harrison, 29;
Kern, 1;
Absent, 1-2.

Speaker Clark received only 433 1-2 votes on this ballot, his low mark since the beginning of the contest. On the first ballot he received 440 1-2 votes, and his vote increased slowly until the tenth ballot, when he gained 10 votes as the result of New York's thirty votes going to him in a body. After he received a majority vote, however, his forces struck a stone wall in the opposition of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Clark's position, once boasted that the Missouri strength would disintegrate rapidly from the point where he had lost a part of his opening vote.

On the thirty-sixth ballot the change was made. Mr. Clark gained a single vote and Wilson secured two additional. The result was:

Clark, 434 1-2;
Wilson, 492 1-2;
Underwood, 98 1-2;
Harrison, 29;
Kern, 1;
Absent, 1-2.

After the thirty-sixth ballot Chairman James surrendered the gavel to Senator O'Gorman of New York.

On the thirty-seventh ballot Clark lost two. Wilson's vote remained unchanged. Underwood gained two. The shift of two from Clark to Underwood was the only change on this ballot.

In Connecticut Underwood gained four from the Clark column. When Florida was called a poll was demanded. The call of the delegates showed that of the twelve delegates, two were for Wilson and ten for Underwood.

Senator O'Gorman, in the chair, ruled that the resolution abrogating the unit rule in cases where a preferential primary had been held applied to the Florida delegation, and the vote was recorded: Underwood, 10; Wilson, 2. The ruling produced considerable disorder, which Senator O'Gorman had some trouble in quieting.

In Tennessee Clark lost 3 1-2. The delegation gave Clark, Wilson and Underwood eight votes each.

On the thirty-eighth ballot Clark lost 7 1-2; Wilson gained 2; and Underwood gained 5 1-2. The result was:

Clark, 426;
Wilson, 494 1-2;
Underwood, 105;
Harrison, 29;
Kern, 1;
Absent, 1-2.

As the night wore on and ballot after ballot was taken without result, the temper of the delegates grew worse. Every shifting vote, every demand for the poll of a delegation awakened the bitterness that lay beneath the proceedings.

Half-hearted cheers and jeers greeted the few changes on each succeeding ballot.

This spirit was also shown at times in the audience, and the police were forced to remove offenders who became involved in quarrels.

On the thirty-ninth ballot the first break came in Colorado. Wilson was one of the twelve Clark votes of the State.

Just prior to the thirty-ninth ballot the Illinois delegation held a caucus on the proposition of allowing a split to Wilson. It was decided not to allow a break at that time, and on the thirty-ninth ballot all of the fifty-eight again voted for Clark.

Iowa gave Wilson two more Clark votes, making the State's vote: Wilson, 18; Clark, 10.

In Wisconsin another vote went to Wilson from the Clark column. The result was:

Clark, 422;
Wilson, 501 1-2;
Underwood, 100;
Harrison, 29;
Kern, 1;
Absent, 1-2.

This ballot pulled Wilson 1 1-2 votes above the 500 mark, and his adherents on the floor cheered mightily. Clark lost three to Wilson. Underwood's vote was unchanged.

The Wilson people started a demonstration, but the tired delegates did not respond enthusiastically. Aided by the police, Chairman James soon quieted the uproar.

On the forty-ninth ballot Clark had only fifty-seven more than the one-third necessary to hold a veto power and prevent a nomination.

On the fortieth ballot Clark regained

ed one Iowa vote, which had deserted to Wilson.

"Twelve for Clark, thirteen for Wilson and one for the Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis." It took Lewis several minutes to subdue the uproar, but he finally announced: "Please be as quiet as is consistent to your convenience, gentlemen. Let the roll call proceed."

When Michigan was reached the Clark cohorts cheered, for the speaker gained six votes at the expense of Wilson. By this time the delegates were so tired of the proceedings that they did not take them seriously. Every occurrence or announcement that offered the slightest excuse was made the basis of a joke or greeted with howls and jeers.

Governor Brown, of Mississippi, in announcing Mississippi's twenty votes for Underwood, sang the last syllable of the name in a free, rich baritone. He had been doing the same thing throughout the evening, but this time the delegates took it up in a long, loud roar.

"Woo-o-o-o-o" swept the hall. Some of the more musical delegates surrounded the roar with a series of trills and cadenzas.

Wilson gained one of the original Illinois votes, giving him twenty in the State. Twenty-eight for Harrison. The result was:

Clark, 423;
Wilson, 501 1-2;
Underwood, 100;
Harrison, 28;
Kern, 1;
Absent, 1-2.

The only net change in this ballot was a gain of one for Clark and a loss of one for Harrison.

Before Chairman James could order the forty-first roll call began a tired Alabama delegate yelled:

"I move that this convention adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow."

A. Mitchell Palmer, of the Wilson forces, demanded a roll call, but the motion was withdrawn and the forty-first roll call began. The forty-first showed a loss of 2 for Wilson and a gain of 1 for Clark. The result was:

Clark, 424;
Wilson, 500 1-2;
Underwood, 100;
Harrison, 27;
Kern, 1;
Absent, 1-2.

When the vote was announced another attempt was made to adjourn. This time until 11 o'clock to-morrow. By the time Maryland was reached on a roll call on the motion to adjourn, a big vote had been recorded against it, and it was withdrawn.

Then in great disorder the forty-second roll call was begun. As the forty-second ballot proceeded the disorder grew, until J. Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, who was in the chair, had trouble enforcing quiet. The delegates insisted upon joking. Lewis and the convention roared with laughter when Iowa's vote was announced.

On the forty-second ballot Clark gained six and Wilson lost five and one-half. Underwood lost two. The result was:

Clark, 430;
Wilson, 494;
Underwood, 104;
Harrison, 27;
Kern, 1;
Absent, 1-2.

When the result of this ballot was announced Delegate Wallace of Washington, secured the floor and moved to adjourn until noon Tuesday. In the midst of disorder, Senator Stone of Missouri, seconded the motion, and A. Mitchell Palmer demanded a roll call.

President Taft did not lose his amiability and cheerfulness during the hard days of the campaign for the Republican nomination, but he is undoubtedly in fine humor now. He publishes over with optimism to his callers who are close friends, and is inspiring them for the great fight that is to come.

President Taft does not yet know whether he will make speeches during the campaign. He will try to do so unless it becomes really necessary. He prefers to follow the precedent of all Presidents in this respect. He wanted President in this respect. He wanted to follow the precedent in the preliminary campaign, but was forced to break it. His course will be determined, to a large extent by the opposition.

Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, made his first call on the White House since the Chicago convention. He is pretty well tired out, he said, but is most hopeful as to Republican prospects.

President Taft today sent to the Senate the nomination of William Marshall, of Louisville, Ky., as Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice in place of Solicitor-General Lehmann, resigned. Mr. Bullitt will be the youngest man who ever held the position of Solicitor-General. He is about thirty years old, but already stands at the head of the Kentucky bar. His appointment was made at the request of Senator Bradley.

The President also made several other nominations, including Lyle A. Dickey, of Hawaii, to be judge of the Fifth Circuit of Hawaii, and Homer N. Boardman to be United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma.

A number of appointments were held up pending the action of the Chicago convention, and these will be made as fast as the President has opportunity to confer with Republican leaders and to ascertain the wishes of candidates.

Thurs.—Mays.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., July 1.—Miss Virginia May Mays, daughter of the late R. H. Mays, of this city, and Frank E. Tarr, formerly of Sebastopol, Mo., were married Saturday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. V. Mays, by Rev. W. A. Ayres, pastor of College Hill Baptist Church. Miss Nanette Harding, of Amherst, was the maid of honor, and Jackson Andrews, of Lynchburg, was the best man. The wedding march was rendered by Mrs. F. C. Mays, and during the ceremony she played "Hearts and Flowers." Mr. and Mrs. Tarr have gone for a trip to New York, Boston and Maine, after which they will be at home here at 904 Orchard Street.

NEGRO LUNATIC REFUSES TO EAT, DRINK OR SLEEP

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., July 1.—The person City Sergeant Tyree in the person of Mary Otey, a colored lunatic, has at the Lynchburg city jail an unusual charge, for the woman has for fifteen days refused to eat, drink or sleep.

As any of the jail attaches know not a drop of water or particle of food has been taken in this time by the woman, and if she has slept at all no one at the jail knows this to be the fact. The jail authorities have attempted to force the woman to eat and drink, but in vain.

The Central State Hospital refuses to accept the charge, that institution and the local authorities are at a loss to know what to do with their charge.

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M'CORMICK WILL STAND BY COLONEL

come to Oyster Bay as an emissary from members of the Republican organization. "The progressive movement has developed more strength than I had thought at first," said Mr. McCormick.

"I have come to the conclusion that Taft cannot carry Illinois."

The Colonel was in high spirits over the turn of affairs in Illinois as represented by Mr. McCormick. "It was a significant change," he said, "and you will see several more cases of the same thing in other States."

In continuing the fight, Mr. McCormick said, the Roosevelt leaders had told Governor Deneen that "if he did not fall in line they would beat him." It was Colonel Roosevelt's opinion that a solution of the problem might be reached by continuing the present organization with the Roosevelt strength behind the State ticket, instead of naming an independent ticket, as had been proposed. He made it plain, however, that he wished the leaders in Illinois to settle that for themselves.

CONFIDENCE IN THINGS TO BE DONE
In November Trebles During Week.

Washington, July 1.—No official statement was necessary from the White House today to say that President Taft and his friends are tickled over the fierce fight of the Democrats at Baltimore. The President and his friends have been expecting a similar fight for several days, beginning with the first outbreak of Bryan at Baltimore. Their confidence in the things to be done next November has tripled in one week and is now at full strength.

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